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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/687,028	10/16/2003	Lenora K. Levin	P-B066	9106
29222	7590 05/09/2006		EXAMINER	
W. THOMAS TIMMONS			NGUYEN, HUNG T	
THE WHITE	HOUSE ON TURTLE O	CREEK		
2401 TURTLE CREEK BLVD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
DALLAS, TX 75219-4760			2612	

DATE MAILED: 05/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				d				
		Application No.	Applicant(s)	0				
		10/687,028	LEVIN, LENORA K.					
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
		HUNG T. NGUYEN	2612					
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAIN IN IT IS A STATUTORY PERIOD FOR CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAIN IN IT IS A STATUTORY PERIOD FOR IT IS A STATUTORY PERIOD FOR IT IS A STATUTORY OF THE MAIN IN IT IS A STAT	LING DATE OF THIS COMMUN 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a ication. ory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC I, by statute, cause the application to become A	ICATION. I reply be timely filed  PNTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status								
1)[\]	Responsive to communication(s) filed	on 10 March 2006.						
		) This action is non-final.						
3)	Since this application is in condition for		tters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice	under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	on of Claims							
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the app	Dication.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are	withdrawn from consideration.						
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
	Claim(s) 1-4,6 and 8-11 is/are rejected							
	Claim(s) <u>5,7 and 12</u> is/are objected to.							
8)∐	Claim(s) are subject to restriction	on and/or election requirement.						
Applicati	on Papers							
9) 🗌 🤈	The specification is objected to by the E	Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>16 October 2003</u> is/are: a) $\boxtimes$ accepted or b) $\square$ objected to by the Examiner.								
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
11)□	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the							
	The oath or declaration is objected to b	y the Examiner. Note the attache	ed Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
_	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for ☐ All  b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	foreign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
	1. Certified copies of the priority do							
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No								
	3. Copies of the certified copies of		n received in this National Stage					
* \$	application from the Internationa		t acceived					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
Attachman	<b>(4)</b>							
Attachment	(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🗖 Interview	Summary (PTO-413)					
2) Notice	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO	-948) Paper No	(s)/Mail Date					
	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT No(s)/Mail Date	O/SB/08) 5) ☐ Notice of 6) ☐ Other:	Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)					
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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 1-3 & 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans (U.S. 5,614,884) in view of Tan (U.S. 6,043,740).

Regarding claim 1, Evans teaches a vehicle turn signal device [figs.1,6, col.2, lines 28-34 and col.8, lines 13-39] comprising:

- a human operated signal initiation device (36,16) [ figs.1,6, col.2, lines 28-34, col.7, lines 62-65 and col.8, lines 13-39];
- a flasher (76) is connected to light indicators for flashing (40,42,52-62) [ figs. 1-2,5-6, col.1, lines 40-52, col.2, lines 39-49 and col.4, lines 11-22, col.7, lines 40-48 and col.8, lines 24-39 ];
- at least a delay device / timers (88-94) communicate with the flasher and circuit of turn signal for flashing short duration (15 second) and long duration (70 second) of turn signals as the driver operator activated the control stalk (36,160) / easily distinguishable from conventional turn signal [ figs. 1-2, 5-6, col.7, lines 40-48, col.7, lines 62-67 and col.8, lines 13-39].

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The reference of Evans does not specifically mention the circuit causes the vehicle turn signal to operate in a combination of long and short light signals as claimed by the applicant.

A flasher device includes a circuit which can be programmed to produce a desired sequence of short and long flashes by manufacture / company without the use of mechanical devices.

Furthermore, Tan teaches vehicle signaling apparatus comprises a circuit to operate the light signals which is shown in fig.2 as waveform shows a first of two pulses followed by a short delay, less than 3 seconds, followed by a second pulse train of four pulses, followed by a long delay [ fig.2, col.1, line 56 to col.2, lines 6 ].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have the teaching of Tan in the system of Evans for providing at least two indication signals as long and short light signals to the on coming traffic and pedestrians.

Regarding claims 2-3, Evans teaches the delay device / timers (88-94) communicate with the flasher and circuit of turn signal for flashing short duration (15 second) and long duration (70 second) of turn signals as the driver operator activated the control stalk (36, 160) [ figs. 1-2, 5-6, col.7, lines 40-48, col.7, lines 62-67 and col.8, lines 13-39 ].

Regarding claim 8, Evans teaches a vehicle turn signal device [figs. 1,6, col.2, lines 28-34 and col.8, lines 13-39] comprising:

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- a human operated signal initiation device (36,16) [figs.1,6, col.2, lines 28-34, col.7, lines 62-65 and col.8, lines 13-39];

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- a flasher (76) is connected to light indicators for flashing (40,42,52-62) [ figs. 1-2,5-6, col. 1, lines 40-52, col.2, lines 39-49 and col.4, lines 11-22, col.7, lines 40-48 and col.8, lines 24-39 ];
- at least a delay device / timers (88-94) communicate with the flasher and circuit of turn signal for flashing short duration (15 second) and long duration (70 second) of turn signals as the driver operator activated the control stalk (36,160) / easily distinguishable from conventional turn signal [ figs. 1-2, 5-6, col.7, lines 40-48, col.7, lines 62-67 and col.8, lines 13-39 ].

Regarding claims 9-10, Evans teaches the delay device / timers (88-94) communicate with the flasher and circuit of turn signal for flashing short duration (15 second) and long duration (70 second) of turn signals as the driver operator activated the control stalk (36, 160) [ figs. 1-2, 5-6, col.7, lines 40-48, col.7, lines 62-67 and col.8, lines 13-39].

3. Claims 4 & 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans (U.S. 5,614,884) in view of Tan (U.S. 6,043,740) further in view of Boxer (U.S. 5,731,755).

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Regarding claims 4 & 11, The references of Evans & Tan do not specifically mention the circuit causes the vehicle turn signal to operate in a series of light signal and delays as claimed by the applicant.

However, Boxer teaches vehicular U-turn indicator having a series of sequentially illuminated lights (12, 14,32A) which can be activated by a driver operator as providing a clear indication signal to the on coming traffic and pedestrians [figs.1,3, col.3, lines 13-32, col.4, lines 9-14 and abstract].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ the teaching of Boxer includes a feature of series of light signal and delays in the system of Evans & Tan to provide a series of indication signals and contributing more safety to the on coming traffic and pedestrians.

## Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 5, 7 & 12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

# Arguments & Responses

5. Applicant's arguments filed on Mar. 10, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive reasons in the following.

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A/ Applicant states that in claims 1 & 8 recite "easily distinguishable from

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conventional turn signal".

B/ The applicant claims that the vehicle turn signal to operate in a

combination of long and short light signals.

C/ The references of Evans, Tan & Boxer can not be combined for rejections.

Response the argument:

A/ Evans teaches a vehicle turn signal device [figs.1,6, col.2, lines 28-34 and

col.8, lines 13-39] having the flasher (76) is connected to light indicators for flashing

(40,42,52-62) [figs. 1-2,5-6, col.1, lines 40-52, col.2, lines 39-49 and col.4, lines 11-22,

col.7, lines 40-48 and col.8, lines 24-39 ] and the timers (88-94) communicate with the

flasher and circuit of turn signal for flashing short duration (15 second) and long duration

(70 second) of turn signals as the driver operator activated the control stalk (36,160) /

easily distinguishable from conventional turn signal [figs. 1-2, 5-6, col.7, lines 40-48,

col.7, lines 62-67 and col.8, lines 13-39].

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B) Evans teaches the delay device / timers (88-94) communicate with the flasher and circuit of turn signal for flashing short duration (15 second) and long duration (70 second) of turn signals as the driver operator activated the control stalk (36, 160) [ figs. 1-2, 5-6, col.7, lines 40-48, col.7, lines 62-67 and col.8, lines 13-39].

- C) We still believe that those skilled in the art will accept the references of Evans, Tan & Boxer which are proper to combine for rejections in the following:
- \*\*\*\*\*\* The reference of Evans does not specifically mention the circuit causes the vehicle turn signal to operate in a combination of long and short light signals as claimed by the applicant.

A flasher device includes a circuit which can be programmed to produce a desired sequence of short and long flashes by manufacture / company without the use of mechanical devices.

Furthermore, Tan teaches vehicle signaling apparatus comprises a circuit to operate the light signals which is shown in fig.2 as waveform shows a first of two pulses followed by a short delay, less than 3 seconds, followed by a second pulse train of four pulses, followed by a long delay [ fig.2, col.1, line 56 to col.2, lines 6 ].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have the teaching of Tan in the system of Evans for providing at least two indication signals as long and short light signals to the on coming traffic and pedestrians.

\*\*\*\*\*\* The references of Evans & Tan do not specifically mention the circuit causes the vehicle turn signal to operate in a series of light signal and delays as claimed by the applicant.

However, Boxer teaches vehicular U-turn indicator having a series of sequentially illuminated lights (12, 14,32A) which can be activated by a driver operator as providing a clear indication signal to the on coming traffic and pedestrians [ figs.1,3, col.3, lines 13-32, col.4, lines 9-14 and abstract ].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ the teaching of Boxer includes a feature of series of light signal and delays in the system of Evans & Tan to provide a series of indication signals and contributing more safety to the on coming traffic and pedestrians.

#### Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1. 136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Hung T. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-

2982. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to

6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Horabik, Michael can be reached on (571) 272-3068. The fax phone number

for this Group is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is

(703) 305-4700.

HUNG NGUYEN PRIMARY EXAMINER

Examiner: Hung T. Nguyen

Date:

May 2, 2006